

VER

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.  
I am sorry  
You put me to forget a lady's manners,  
By being so verbal. *Shakeſp.*  
5. Minutely exact in words.  
6. Literal; having word answering to word.  
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*  
Whoſoever offers at verbal tranſlation, ſhall have the miſ-  
fortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language  
abroad, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Denham.*  
The verbal copier is incumbent with ſo many difficulties at  
once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf from all. *Dryden.*  
7. [verbal, Fr. in grammar.] A verbal noun is a noun derived  
from a verb.  
VERBALITY. *n. ſ.* [from verbal.] Mere bare words.  
Sometimes he will ſeem to be charmed with words of  
holy ſcripture, and to fly from the letter and dead verbality,  
who muſt only ſtart at the life and animated materials  
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
VERBALLY. *adv.* [from verbal.]  
1. In words; orally.  
The manner of our denying the deity of Chriſt here pro-  
hibited, was by words and oral expreſſions verbally to  
deny it. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Word for word.  
'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate verbally, and well, at  
the ſame time. *Dryden.*  
VERBATIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.  
Think not, although in writing I prefer'd  
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,  
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able  
Verbatim to rehearſe the method of my pen. *Shakeſp.*  
See the tranſcripts of both charters verbatim in Mat.  
Paris. *Hale.*  
TO VERBERATE. *v. a.* [verbero, Lat.] To beat; to ſtrike.  
VERBERATION. *n. ſ.* [verberation, Fr. from verberate.] Blows;  
beating.  
Riding or walking againſt great winds is a great exerciſe,  
the effects of which are redneſs and inflammation; and  
the effects of a ſoft preſs or verberation. *Arbutnot.*  
VERBOSE. *adj.* [verbosus, Lat.] Exuberant in words; pro-  
lix; tedious by multiplicity of words.  
Let envy  
Ill-judging and verboſe, from Lethe's lake,  
Draw tuns unmeaſurable. *Prior.*  
They ought to be brief, and not too verboſe in their way of  
ſpeaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in  
a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
VERBOſITY. *n. ſ.* [verbositas, Fr. from verboſe.] Exuberance  
of words; much empty talk.  
He draweth out the thread of his verboſity  
Finer than the ſtaple of his argument. *Shakeſp.*  
To give an hint more of the verboſities of this philoſophy,  
a ſhort view of a definition or two will be ſufficient evi-  
dence. *Glanville.*  
Homer is guilty of verboſity, and of a tedious prolix  
manner of ſpeaking: he is the greateſt talker of all an-  
tiquity. *Broome.*  
VERDANT. *n. ſ.* [verdant, Fr. viridans, Lat.] Green. This  
word is ſo lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only  
in a dictionary.  
Each odorous buſhy ſhrub  
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton.*  
VERDERER. *n. ſ.* [verder, Fr. viridarius, low Lat.] An of-  
ficer in the foreſt.  
VERDICT. *n. ſ.* [verum dictum, Latin.]  
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.  
Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the  
verdict ſhall be. *Spencer.*  
2. Declaration; deciſion; judgment; opinion.  
Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whoſe  
names are cited amongſt the favourers of this cauſe, are on  
any ſuch verdict agreed. *Hooker.*  
Theſe were enormities condemned by the moſt natural  
verdict of common humanity; and ſo very groſs and foul,  
that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*  
VERDIGRISE. *n. ſ.* The ruſt of braſs, which in time being  
conſumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in  
Latin *viridis*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary  
green. *Peaſham.*  
Braſs turned into green, is called verdigrife. *Bacon.*  
VERDITURE. *n. ſ.*  
Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the  
faintest and paleſt green. *Peaſham.*  
VERDURE. *n. ſ.* [verdure, Fr.] Green; green colour.  
Its verdure clad  
Her univerſal face with pleaſant green. *Milton.*  
Let twiſted olive bind theſe laurels faſt,  
Whole verdure muſt for ever laſt. *Prior.*  
VERDURIOUS. *adj.* [from verdure.] Green; covered with  
green; decked with green.

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Higher than their tops  
The verdurous wall of paradise up-ſprung;  
Which to our general fire gave proſpect large. *Milton.*  
There the lowing herds chew verdurous paſture. *Philips.*  
VERECUND. *adj.* [verecundus, old French; verecundus, Latin.]  
Modest; baſhful. *Diſc.*  
VERGE. *n. ſ.* [verge, Fr. virga, Latin.]  
1. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem  
of authority. The mace of a dean.  
Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,  
Devoutly loling in his feat;  
The ſilver verge, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*  
2. [verge, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmoſt border.  
Would the inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,  
Were red-hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſp.*  
I lay, and will in battle prove,  
Or here, or elſewhere, to the furtheſt verge,  
That ever was ſurvey'd by Engliſh eye. *Shakeſp.*  
You are old,  
Nature in you ſtands on the very verge  
Of her confine. *Shakeſp. L. Lear.*  
Serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind  
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,  
Left it again diſſolve and ſhow'r the earth. *Milton.*  
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,  
I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,  
Can take in all, and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*  
Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or out of it,  
has a proper part aſſigned it in this poem. *Addiſon.*  
Then let him chuſe a damſel young and fair,  
To bleſs his age, and bring a worthy heir,  
To ſooth his care, and free from noiſe and ſtrife,  
Conduct him gently to the verge of life. *Pope.*  
3. In law.  
Verge is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the  
jurisdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſehold, and of  
the coroner of the king's houſe, and which ſeems to have  
been 12 miles round. Verge hath alſo another ſignification,  
and is uſed for a ſtick, or rod, whereby one is admitted ten-  
ant, and holding it in his hand, ſweareth fealty to the  
lord of a manor; who, for that reaſon, is called tenant by  
the verge. *Cowel.*  
Fear not; whom we raiſe,  
We will make faſt within a hallo'd verge. *Shakeſp.*  
TO VERGE. *v. n.* [vergo, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards.  
They ſerve indifferently for vowels in reſpect of the aper-  
ture, and for conſonants in reſpect of the pene-aperture; and  
ſo much the more verging either way, according to the re-  
ſpective occaſions. *Holder.*  
The nearer I find myſelf verging to that period of life  
which is to be labour and ſorrow, the more I prop myſelf  
upon thoſe few ſupports that are left. *Swift.*  
Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body verge  
to putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*  
Man,  
Perhaps acts ſecond to ſome ſphere unknown;  
Touches ſome wheel, or verges to ſome goal;  
'Tis but a part we ſee, and not the whole. *Pope.*  
VERGER. *n. ſ.* [from verge.] He that carries the mace before  
the dean.  
I can tip the verges with half a crown, and get into the  
beſt feat. *Farquhar.*  
VERIDICAL. *adj.* [veridicus, Latin.] Telling truth. *Diſc.*  
VERIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [from verify.] Confirmation by argu-  
ment or evidence.  
In verification of this we will mention a phenomenon of  
our engine. *Boyle.*  
TO VERIFY. *v. n.* [verifier, Fr.] To juſtify againſt charge of  
falſhood; to confirm; to prove true.  
What ſeemeth to have been uttered concerning ſermons,  
and their efficacy or neceſſity, in regard of divine matters,  
muſt confequently be verified in ſundry other kinds of teach-  
ing, if the matter be the ſame in all. *Hooker.*  
This is verified by a number of examples, that whatever  
is gained by an abſolute treaty, ought to be reſtored. *Bacon.*  
So ſhalt thou beſt fulfill, beſt verify  
The prophets old, who ſung thy endleſs reign. *Milton.*  
So ſpake this oracle, then verify'd  
When Jeſus, ſon of Mary, ſecond Eve,  
Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
Though you may miſtake a year;  
Though your prognosicks run too faſt,  
They muſt be verify'd at laſt. *Swift.*  
Spain ſhall have three kings; which is now wonderfully  
verified; for beſides the king of Portugal, there are now  
two rivals for Spain. *Swift's Merlin's Prophecy.*  
VERILY. *adv.* [from very.]  
1. In truth; certainly.  
Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
2. With

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2. With great confidence.  
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great  
diſadvantages of that voyage, the enterprize had ſuc-  
ceeded. *Bacon.*  
By repealing the ſacramental teſt, we are verily perſuaded  
the conſequence will be an entire alteration of religion  
among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.*  
VERISIMILAR. *adj.* [verisimilis, Latin.] Probable; likely.  
VERISIMILITUDE. *n. ſ.* [verisimilitudo, Latin.] Probability;  
likelihood; reſemblance of truth.  
Touching the verisimilitude or probable truth of this rela-  
tion, ſeveral reaſons ſeem to overthrow it. *Brown.*  
A noble nation, upon whom if not ſuch verities, at leaſt  
ſuch verisimilitudes of fortune were placed. *Brown's Vul. Er.*  
Verisimilitude and opinion are an eaſy purchaſe; but true  
knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an  
acuteness to its diſcovery: while verisimilitude, like the ex-  
panded ſuperficies, is obvious, ſenſible, and affords a large  
and eaſy field for looſe enquiry. *Glanville.*  
The plot, the wit, the characters, the paſſions, are exalted  
as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with  
proportion to verisimilitude. *Dryden's Eſſay on Dramatick Poetry.*  
Though Horace gives permiſſion to painters and poets to  
dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things  
out of nature and verisimilitude. *Dryden.*  
VERITABLE. *adj.* [veritable, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.  
Indeed! 'tis true?  
— Moſt veritable; therefore look to't well. *Shakeſp.*  
The preſage of the year ſucceeding made from infects in  
oak-apples, is I doubt too indiftinct, nor veritable from  
event. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
VERITY. *n. ſ.* [veritas, Fr. veritas, Latin.]  
1. Truth; conſonance to the reality of things.  
If any reſuſe to believe us diſputing for the verity of religion  
eſtabliſhed, let them believe God himſelf thus miraculoſly  
working for it. *Hooker.*  
I ſaw theſe weapons drawn; there was a noiſe;  
That's verity. *Shakeſp. Lear's Tempeſt.*  
The precipitancy of diſputation, and the ſtir and noiſe of  
paſſions that uſually attend it, muſt needs be prejudicial to  
verity; its calm inſinuations can no more be heard in ſuch a  
buſtle, than a whistle among a croud of ſailors in a  
ſtorm. *Glanville.*  
It is a propoſition of eternal verity, that none can govern  
while he is deſpised. We may as well imagine that there  
may be a king without majeſty, a ſupreme without ſo-  
vereignty. *South.*  
2. A true aſſertion; a true tenet.  
And that age, which my grey hairs make ſeem more than  
it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an un-  
deniable verity. *Sidney.*  
Wherefore ſhould any man think, but that reading itſelf  
is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaſeth God, of  
his gracious goodneſs, to inſtil that celeſtial verity, which  
being but ſo received, is nevertheleſs effectual to ſave  
ſouls. *Hooker.*  
If there come truth from them,  
Why by the verities on theſe made good,  
May they not be my oracles as well?  
Muſt virtue be preſerved by a lie?  
Virtue and truth do ever beſt agree;  
By this it ſeems to be a verity,  
Since the effects fo good and virtuous be. *Davies.*  
3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.  
VERJUICE. *n. ſ.* [verjus, French.] Acid liquor expreſſed from  
crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *verges*.  
Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love  
verjuice. *L'Eſtrange.*  
The barley-pudding comes in place:  
Then bids fall on; himſelf, for ſaving charges,  
A peck'd ſlic'd onion eats, and tipples verjuice. *Dryden.*  
The native verjuice of the crab, deriv'd  
Through th' infix'd graſs, a grateful mixture forms  
Of tart and ſweet. *Philips.*  
VERMICELLI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A paſte rolled and broken in  
the form of worms.  
With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli,  
She let him almoſt burſt his belly. *Prior.*  
VERMICULAR. *adj.* [vermiculus, Latin.] Acting like a worm;  
continued from one part to another of the ſame body.  
By the vermicular motion of the inteſtines, the groſſer  
parts are deriv'd downwards, while the finer are ſqueez'd  
into the narrow oriſes of the lacteal veſſels. *Cheyne.*  
TO VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [vermicule, Fr. vermiculus, Lat.]  
To inlay; to work in chequer work; or pieces of divers  
colours. *Bailey.*  
VERMICULATION. *n. ſ.* [from vermiculate.] Continuation of  
motion from one part to another.  
My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitacion;  
my guts by the motion of vermiculation. *Hale.*  
VERMICULE. *n. ſ.* [vermiculus, vermis, Latin.] A little grub,  
worm.

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I ſaw the ſhining oak-ball ichneumon ſtrike its terebra into  
an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein; and hence are many ver-  
micules ſeen towards the outside of theſe apples. *Derham.*  
VERMICULOUS. *adj.* [vermiculosus, Lat.] Full of grubs.  
VERMIFORM. *adj.* [vermiforme, Fr. vermis and forma, Lat.]  
Having the ſhape of a worm.  
VERMIFUGE. *n. ſ.* [from vermis and fuge, Lat.] Any medi-  
cine that deſtroys or expels worms.  
VERMIL. *n. ſ.* [vermeil, vermillon, Fr.]  
VERMILION. *n. ſ.* [vermeil, vermillon, Fr.]  
1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.  
2. Facitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury.  
This is the uſual, though not primitive ſignification.  
The imperfect metals are ſubject to ruſt, except mer-  
cury, which is made into vermilion by ſolution or cal-  
cination. *Bacon.*  
The faireſt and moſt principal red is vermilion, called in  
Latin *minium*. It is a poiſon, and found where great ſtore of  
quicksilver is. *Peaſham.*  
3. Any beautiful red colour.  
How the red roſes ſtuff up in her cheeks,  
And the pure ſnow with goodly vermeil ſtain,  
Like crimlon dy'd in grain. *Spencer.*  
There grew a goodly tree him fair beſide,  
Loaden with fruit and apples roſie red,  
As they in pure vermilion had been dy'd,  
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Fairy Queen.*  
Simple colours are ſtrong and ſenſible, though they are  
clear as vermilion. *Dryden's Duſſyney.*  
TO VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.  
A ſprightly red vermilions all her face,  
And her eyes languish with unuſual grace. *Glanville.*  
VERMINE. *n. ſ.* [vermine, Fr. vermis, Latin.] Any noxious  
animal. Uſed commonly for ſmall creatures.  
What is your ſtudy? —  
— How to prevent the fiend, and to kill vermin. *Shakeſp.*  
The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-  
houſe, will ſcare away vermin, ſuch as weazels and pole-  
cats. *Bacon.*  
An idle perſon only lives to ſpend his time, and eat the  
fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf. *Taylor.*  
The ſtars determine  
You are my prifoners, bale vermin. *Hudibras.*  
A weazle taken in a trap, was charg'd with miſdeanors,  
and the poor vermin ſtood much upon her innocence. *L'Eſtr.*  
Great injuries theſe vermin, mice and rats, do in the  
field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
He that has ſo little wit  
To nourish vermin, may be bit. *Swift.*  
TO VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from vermin.] To breed vermine.  
VERMINATION. *n. ſ.* [from verminate.] Generation of ver-  
mine.  
Redi diſcarding anomalous generation, tried experiments  
relating to the vermination of ſerpents and fleſh. *Derham.*  
VERMINOUS. *adj.* [from vermine.] Tending to vermine; diſ-  
poſed to breed vermine.  
A waſting of childrens fleſh depends upon ſome obſtruction  
of the entrails, or verminous diſpoſition of the body. *Harvey.*  
VERMINPAROUS. *adj.* [vermis and pario, Lat.] Producing  
worms.  
Hereby they confound the generation of verminparous ani-  
mals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
VERNACULAR. *adj.* [vernaculus, Latin.] Native; of one's  
own country.  
London weekly bills number deep in conſumptions; the  
ſame likewiſe proving inſeparable accidents to moſt other  
difeaſes; which inſtances do evidently bring a conſumption  
under the notion of a vernacular diſeaſe to England. *Harvey.*  
The hiſtories of all our former wars are tranſmitted to us  
in our vernacular idiom. I do not find in any of our chro-  
nicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the enemy,  
though he often diſcovered the poſture of the French, and as  
often vanquiſhed them. *Addiſon.*  
VERNAL. *adj.* [vernus, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpring.  
With the year  
Seasons return; but not to me returns,  
Or ſight of vernal-bloom, or ſummer's roſe. *Milton.*  
VERNANT. *n. ſ.* [vernans, Lat.] Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.  
Elle had the ſpring  
Perpetual ſmild on earth, with vernant flow'rs,  
Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
VERNALITY. *n. ſ.* [verna, Lat.] Servile carriage; the ſub-  
miſſive fawning behaviour of a ſlave. *Bailey.*  
VERREL. See FERRULE.  
VERSABILITY. *n. ſ.* [verſabilis, Lat.] Aptneſs to be turn'd  
VERSABLENESS. } or wound any way. *Diſc.*  
VERSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for univerſal.] Total; whole.  
Some for brevity,  
Have caſt the verſal world's nativity. *Hudibras.*  
VERSATILE. *adj.* [verſatilis, Lat.]  
1. That may be turned round.